THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1770. THE NUMBER 212.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

I SHOULD feel myself greatly wanting in the duty of a good citizen, did I not in the preſent ſituation of American affairs, give you every information which appears to me material to your welfare; and that the intelligence I have received from you the credit due to one truly anxious for the preſervation of our rights as freemen, I think need I say to inform you that I am in London, and make the concerns of America my conſtant care.

That no fixed plan reſpecting us is yet determined, either by our friends or foes, I am well aſſured; but I think it of the laſt importance, that you ſhould be convinced their determination will be modelled by your conduct.

In weighing this important ſubject with that conſtant and ſerious attention it deſerves, I am perſuaded that we ought to bear in mind, as certain truths, three things; which may govern us both in our conjectures, and in our conduct. Firſt, that the preſent Miniſtry are the declared and determined foes of American liberty; ſecondly, that no Adminiſtration can be formed in which the prevailing influence will be fully and decidedly in favour of America, upon a principle of right; thirdly, that the Royal breaſt has been impreſſed with an unfavourable opinion of the colonies, which it is not in human wiſdom to ſay when it will be removed. The material concluſion to be drawn from this is, that no arguments will effectually prevail with this or with any other Adminiſtration, but thoſe which come from the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom. Such arguments carry with them a ſort of neceſſity, to the prevalence of which only we can fairly truſt.

Here then, the aim of American oppoſition centers: To make the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain *feel* our grievances as their own, in conſequence of which, they will earneſtly and ſtrenuouſly adopt ſuch meaſures as will effectually obtain redreſs, not of a part only, but of all our grievances.

It may perhaps be thought that this is nothing new; for that, upon this principle, aſſociations have been formed through all America. This is true, but my object is to convince you that this is our ſolid and ſole hope of obtaining a redreſs of all our grievances. That therefore we ſhould not be drawn from it, by the nugatory promiſes, or inſidious arts of this Adminiſtration, nor by the hopes of finding in a change of Miniſters, an American Adminiſtration; but perſiſt in it immoveably, till we obtain a repeal of all thoſe acts, &c. from whence our grievances ariſe. Theſe I have taken care to enumerate, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed here; but as that may not be in the hands of many with you, I ſhall recapitulate them. Firſt, the acts of the 4th, 6th, and 7th Geo. III. cap. 15, 18, and 46, which give away our property without our conſent; 2d, the 5th, 7th, and 8th Geo. III. chap. 15, 41, and 42, for eſtabliſhing Vice-Admiralty courts, and a Board of Commiſſioners; 3d, the 7th Geo. III. chap. 59, for ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New York; 4th, the arbitrary extenſion of the obſolete act of Hen. 8th, for trial of treaſon, &c. to the colonies, a meaſure which ought formally to be condemned by the legiſlature, as were the illegal proceedings againſt Lord Ruſſell.

It is ſurely unneceſſary at this time to point out the arbitrary tendency of every one of theſe acts; each of them is a diſtinct wound to the conſtitution, which muſt be healed before the conſtitution can regain its former health. The repeal of the laſt revenue act would therefore be totally inadequate to the redreſs we ought to require, which is a reſtitution of thoſe conſtitutional rights which every act here mentioned, has invaded and ſubverted. Permit me to ſay, that, in your reſolves and aſſociations on this ſubject, you cannot be too explicit; eſpecially in your letters to the merchants; for as they do not act in this matter from any principle of right or of regard, they will govern themſelves by the letter of your directions, and that preciſe condition on which you limit their ſhipping goods.

The object of your aſſociations is of the laſt importance; your obſervation of them ſhould be proportionably ſtrict and ſteady. By this only will you make the merchants feel the neceſſity of attending to your complaints, which feeling will, by degrees, be communicated to the legiſlature itſelf, and then only you may expect to be treated with decency and juſtice.

Let it be melancholy impreſſed upon your minds, and influence your actions, that America muſt *work her own ſalvation*, and put no truſt in great men here for giving her relief from any other motive but *neceſſity*. Many of my countrymen know that I have very good means of information; all, I hope, believe that I would not deceive them; and I do moſt ſolemnly aſſure them, that I have the ſtrongeſt reaſons for believing their grievances never will be redreſſed, but the chains which have been prepared, will be fixed upon them, if they recede from or neglect the aſſociations into which they have entered. Where there is one Chatham, there are fifty Graftons; where there is one Shelburne, there are Hillſboroughs without number.

MONITOR.

Mr. RIND,

I *SEND you ſome remarks, lately publiſhed in* London *on a letter from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the* Maſſachuſets-Bay, *to their Agent* DENNYS DE BERDT, *Eſq; which remarks, containing many uſeful reflections on the unhappy diſputes between* Great-Britain *and her colonies, may be both uſeful and agreeable to many of your cuſtomers. You will therefore please to publiſh them in ſuch portions in your Gazette as may be moſt convenient.*

I. AS no man, nor body of men, is endued with perfect wiſdom; it cannot be deemed an impeachment of the wiſdom of Parliament, to point out the evils that may be experienced from any law it has made, preſuming always, that as ſuch a conſequence was totally abhorrent from the intention of thoſe who enacted it, ſo it muſt be the ſtrongeſt motive for its repeal. We are fully juſtified in this, by knowing that Parliament has frequently repealed its own acts, from ſuch a ſenſe of their imperfections; in which it certainly manifeſted its wiſdom as much as its juſtice. For next to avoiding error, it is the greateſt proof of wiſdom to retract from it when unavoidably incurred.

No ſtronger proof can be produced of the impropriety of any law, than the univerſal diſcontent which its operation excites among thoſe whom it affects. Neither can there exiſt a more perſuaſive reaſon in policy or in juſtice for its being repealed.

Let us apply this reaſoning to the late laws concerning America.

Our wiſe forefathers drew a line between the ſupreme legiſlative power of the Mother-country and the conſtitutional rights of her colonies, as free born Engliſh ſubjects. That line, though it trenched upon the moſt liberties of a free people, did not ſap the fundamental principles of Britiſh liberty. It limited and reſtrained the commerce of the colonies to the emolument of the Mother-country. But the internal regulation of the ſtate, and eſpecially that great and all-ſecuring privilege of diſpoſing of their property, acquired within thoſe commercial limitations, by their own conſent only, was left untouched. Happy within that line, the colonies grew ſtrong, and flouriſhed in themſelves, becoming at the ſame time the ſources of opulence and ſtrength to Britain. They were truly arrows in the quiver of the Mother country, with which ſhe might meet her enemy in the gate without fear. Loyalty to the crown of Great-Britain, and the moſt cordial affection to the people, flowed from America to this country for near two centuries, in one golden and uninterrupted ſtream. Hiſtory does not contain a ſingle inſtance of general diſaffection or diſloyalty in the colonies, from their firſt ſettlement to the concluſion of the late war.

Such *was* the ſtate of America: How ſhall we bear to ſee what *is* the ſtate of that people?

In the year 1764, the Parliament of England firſt declared its determination to paſs that line, and grant to his Majeſty a revenue out of the property of his American ſubjects. This declaration was immediately drawn into execution by certain duties laid for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue. And ſince that time, hardly a year has paſſed without ſome law or regulation for the colonies, grounded on that declaration.

This is the *fact*; but what has been the conſequence of this meaſure? From one end of the continent to the other *univerſal diſcontent*. Their diſcontent vented itſelf at firſt in the moſt pathetic complaints; and *from* complaints they proceeded to the moſt alarming actions. Till at length, one aggravating meaſure ſucceeding another, they are brought at this time to a ſtate that threatens the fundamental principles of commercial connection between us; and the total loſs of every benefit derived from it.

Such being the conſequences of the whole ſyſtem of American laws and regulations ſince the period I have mentioned, will any honeſt man ſay it is not *bad?* Will any wiſe man ſay it is not to be *retracted?* Can it be a ſmall injury that has inflamed and irritated, almoſt to an appeal to heaven, a whole people, hitherto untainted with diſloyalty, untroubled with commotions, and unalterable in their affection for their fellow-ſubjects of this country? Could any but the moſt violent cauſes produce ſuch violent effects as have drawn from the throne here the charge of being little leſs than rebellion, and threaten the total deſtruction of our American commerce? Surely, it were as wiſe to ſuppoſe, that the gentleſt breath of wind would work the calm ſurface of the ocean into raging billows; as that the rooted loyalty and attachment of America, can have been ſhaken thus, but by grievances real in themſelves, and deeply felt.

The danger then that impends from the preſent univerſally diſcontented and inflamed ſtate of America, ariſing from theſe cauſes, is great; but happily it may be avoided with eaſe. Remove the cauſe, and the effects will ceaſe; aboliſh the whole ſyſtem of American laws and regulations ſince 1764, reſtore them to the ſtate in which the wiſdom of our forefathers placed them, and to the good policy of which two centuries have given their moſt ample approbation. This is the method, and I will venture to ſay the only method, of re-eſtabliſhing the peace of America and the commerce of Great-Britain. The Americans are content to be *ſubordinate*; but they never will ſubmit to be *enſlaved*. It is not a time for trying expedients, there is not a temper in America to be played with; there is no alternative, dreadful as it may ſeem, but to exterminate her inhabitants or reſtore to them the violated rights of freemen. Let humanity, let juſtice, let wiſdom determine, which meaſure ſhall be purſued.

Had there been indeed any neceſſity for innovating on the former conſtitution of the colonies, the innovation ſhould have been modelled by wiſdom and juſtice.

For, as Mr. Hume wiſely obſerves on government in general, "to tamper in this affair, or to try projects merely "upon the credit of ſuppoſed argument and philoſophy, "can never be the part of a wiſe Magiſtrate, who will "bear a reverence to what carries the marks of age: And "though he may attempt ſome improvements for the pub-"lic good, yet will he adjuſt his innovations, as much as "poſſible to the *ancient fabric*, and preſerve entire the "chief pillars and ſupports of the conſtitution."

What are the fruits of this American project, is but too manifeſt. Alarm, diſcontent, reſolutions in vindication of their rights, aſſociations to redreſs them by breaking off all commerce with the Mother-country, and an evident determination to appeal to heaven rather than ſubmit to this new exerted authority. Are there any probable benefits held out to us by the advocates for this ſyſtem, adequate to the riſk we run, the loſs we incur, and the miſeries we are to occaſion? Certainly there are not. They flatter our prejudices, raiſe our jealouſies, and excite our indignation; but neither theſe paſſions nor theſe counſellors will ever teach us to remedy the evils, which they may prompt us to bring both upon America and upon ourſelves.

II. In whatever light the people of America view the late ſyſtem of government deviſed for them, it appears full fraught with danger and oppreſſion. Their Governors and Judges being there *during pleaſure*, are totally dependent for their places on the crown, and might become the inſtruments of any arbitrary meaſures, were they not reſtrained by depending on the repreſentatives of the people for their ſalaries. It is one object of the revenue to be raiſed upon America, without their conſent, to abſolve them from this popular dependence by annexing ſtipends to their offices. The crown would then be in the uncontrouled poſſeſſion both of the whole executive and judicial powers, and in effect of the legiſlative. For the people being deprived eſſentially of their ſhare in the legiſlative, by being divеſted of the right of *giving* their own money through their repreſentatives, would be abſolutely at the mercy of the crown, without one controuling power or conſtitutional ſecurity. If this be not alarming to a people hitherto in poſſeſſion of this ſecurity, and juſtly ſenſible of the benefits they derived from it; what can be ſo, or what farther deprivation of liberty can they poſſibly ſuffer, who ſubmit to this? And can we with any ſenſe of juſtice cenſure them for contending againſt it; eſpecially if we find the very ſame reaſons, as was moſt certainly the caſe, to have governed us in taking arms againſt the meditated tyranny of Charles the firſt? It was then that the people of this country obtained the ſecurity of having the Judges appointed during good behaviour, which they would reſign with as much reluctance as the Americans do that which ſupplies its place, the right of voting their ſalaries.

It were much to be wiſhed, that the recent inſtance of an American Governor, had not given too juſt a foundation for the apprehenſion expreſſed in this letter, that a dangerous credit might be given to the repreſentations of Crown-Officers in America, and the nation here led into deſtructive miſtakes by their miſrepreſentations.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, *April* 3.

ON Saturday laſt the following lines, wrote in large characters, were ſeen ſticking up againſt the walls of St. James's palace, viz.

A PROPHECY.

"A cold winter; a mild ſpring;
"A bloody ſummer; a DEAD K---"

The above being taken notice of, it is ſaid one thouſand pounds reward will be given to find out the author.

We learn, that the expediency of ſending a naval force to Jamaica has been debated in council; but what reſolutions were taken, have not yet tranſpired.

Monday Dennys de Berdt, Eſq; and Col. Iſaac Barre, joint Agents for the colonies, received ſome intereſting inſtructions from their American conſtituents, in order to be laid before the committee and board of trade and plantations.

One night laſt week the younger ſon of a renowned defaulting pay-maſter loſt the ſum of 21000l. in play at a noted gaming houſe at the weſt end of the town. This is the Gentleman that a few nights before won 9000l. from a prodigal Nobleman recently married.

It is reported a great perſonage has deſired a conference with Lord Camden, on an affair of importance, and a report is circulating, that this upright lawyer will be reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of the ſeals.

Some capital reſignations in the higheſt miniſterial departments, are again talked of at the weſt end of the town.

Notwithſtanding the utmoſt diligence has been uſed in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, it is ſaid that the ſame cannot be finiſhed before the latter end of next month.

The Marquis of Granby being laſt Thurſday at St. James's, (as it was no more than a common levee-day) it is ſaid, has given much offence to the oppoſition.

A policy of inſurance is opened at Jonathan's upon the ears of that celebrated patriot the author of the Whiſperer, but at a very high premium.

The ſagacious Lord Mayor, whoſe penetration is equal to his other ſhining qualities, has diſcovered that the above author is hired by Lord N. to abuſe his Majeſty and his miniſters.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, March 16.

"*We have had here a very great hurricane; it laſted ſeveral days, during which time many houſes were thrown down, and ſeveral people killed and wounded; and in the country whole plantations have been deſtroyed, trees torn up by the roots, and the poor peaſants houſes totally demoliſhed. Many ſhip wrecks have happened on the coaſts, vaſt quantities of goods of all ſorts have been caſt on ſhore, which the peaſants have ſeized and hid in caves. By the dead bodies driven in with the wind and tide, the ſhipping in our harbour likewiſe ſuffered very conſiderably.*"

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 19.

"*Yeſterday the court again ſent an expreſs to Holland, charged with bills of exchange to the value of* 2,000,000 *of livres, deſtined to fulfil the engagements contracted by the Sieur de Balue, the King's banker. Theſe different remittances amount, it is believed, to about* 8,000,000 *livres.*"

April 5. In examining the ſtate of the nation on Tueſday night, we are informed, the ſum of one hundred ſeventy two thouſand ſix hundred and five pounds appear to have been iſſued from the civil liſt revenues towards maintaining the houſhold.

A cabinet-council is appointed to be held on Friday next, when, it is thought, the time of proroguing the Parliament will be fixed.

The miniſtry now ſpeak of a war as a matter that may probably ariſe from the junction of our fleet with that of Ruſſia, in oppoſition to the French fleet ſuccouring the Ottomans.

On Tueſday next, (the 9th inſt.) it is ſaid, both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn for the Eaſter holidays; and meet again on Monday the 23d inſtant. The reaſon of meeting after the holidays is on account of the budget, which, it is ſaid, conſiſts of only a lottery; and the con-

sideration of some business relative to a forfeited estate in Scotland. It is expected, the Parliament will be prorogued about the 8th or 10th of May.

Yesterday morning some dispatches of importance arrived in town from his Excellency Colonel O'Hara, Governor of Senegambia. By these there is advice, that the French and Spanish trade on the coast daily improves, while that of Great Britain visibly declines.

Some very agreeable intelligence has been lately received from St. John's island, Newfoundland, giving an account of the great success in many branches of manufacture; that cattle of all kinds are in very great plenty, and in the most healthy condition, in that province.

In several places in St. James's park, and on the walls in the neighbourhood of the Parliament House, these words have been written in letters, near a foot long. *Impeach the K—'s mother. Impeach the D.....r. Impeach her!*

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 1.

"*Last night orders arrived here for the men to work double tides in fitting out several men of war with all expedition. It is given out that these are intended for guard ships to relieve some others, but many people here are of opinion, that a war is nearer than some folks would have us imagine.*"

NEW-YORK, *May* 17.

The following letter from the general committee, in South Carolina, to the Sons of Liberty in New York, breathes such a pure spirit of freedom, that in this critical day it would be inexcusable not to make it public to the world.

To the Sons of Liberty in the city and province of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

An authentic account of a bill, ordered to be brought into the House of Commons, to repeal so much of an act of the 7th of his present Majesty, as imposes a duty on Paper, Glass and Painters Colours, imported into the British colonies in America, occasions this address to you. It is with the deepest grief we observe the oppressions of America, so little regarded, as that duties on a few articles, more ruinous in their precedent than fatal in their present operations, should become the serious objects of Parliamentary attention, while the grand evils which affect the life and soul of American happiness, are totally disregarded. When the resolutions were formed (surrounded with difficulties as we were) on the only plan we had left for the recovery of our ancient liberties, and which we are convinced will ultimately have their desired effect, if we have but virtue enough to resist the allurements of present gain, in favour of the inestimable blessings of our envied constitution: For want of a communication with each other, the colonies adopted plans various in extent of matter and limitations of time: this province, as it was among the last, so it has been the most comprehensive, and well considering that liberty in retail is but another term for slavery, they have included every object which tends to sap the foundation of their freedom. While the Board of Commissioners are prohibited to sit with such an extent of unrelenting power; while our property is subject to be dragged from colony to colony, under the controul of an oppressive Admiralty, we are not free: And while these acts continue in force, we are chained down by our resolutions: Such is our present situation, in which we glory.

The day of trial is but approaching: Unanimity is absolutely necessary: and we are positive, nothing but an exertion of the purest virtue, in the prosecution of one generally concerted plan, can possibly revive our expiring constitution. Should any of our sister colonies take an advantage of the suspension of these trifling duties, we think it had been infinitely better to have submitted quietly to the Yoke, than to have discovered the deepest knowledge of our constitution, and a most ardent desire of preserving it: Yet, when a variety of circumstances combine to ensure our success, we think it would be highly dishonourable to sink into a slavish inactivity, when a spirited and steady conduct can alone secure our hopes. The people of this province have bound themselves in the general cause of American liberty, by extending their resolutions, until the whole of their complaints are removed. It would be a capital crime in us to suspect the public virtue of our countrymen; nor can we even suppose, in the most distant manner, this province will fall a sacrifice to the purity of her intentions. The security of our inherent injured rights, was the foundation of our agreements; until that security is amply obtained, nothing can be said to be done. The principal arguments, in the House of Commons, were founded on the division of the colonies; the impracticability of manufacturing; and the impossibility of continuing firm in our non-importation. Let us convince them of our unanimity, and the falsity of those dishonourable reports, which declare any breach of consequence in our sacred engagements, and we may be certain of success. That individuals will be found in every colony, who, dead to all the warm emotions of the heart, even when liberty is at stake, will sacrifice the only blessings which make life comfortable, to the dirty consideration of present emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthless men are the produce of every climate: They serve only as a foil to set off the cause: And unless we become traitors to our own liberties, we have little to fear. Our countrymen in Great Britain are equally engaged in the defence of the constitution. Surrounded on all sides with the minions of government, the best men in the nation have pledged themselves for its defence. These patriots are equally the objects of our admiration and imitation: And as our blood and our rights flow equally from the same source, we should foment the rough unremitting virtue of our ancestors, did we not follow their example. Let us suppose the worst that may befal us; that the iron hand of power will at last prevail, and triumph upon every right of American liberty: yet we think it an indispensible duty, which we owe to our country and descendants, inflexibly to persevere to the last, and let posterity record, force obtained a triumph over public virtue; and though we fell, we fell with a dignity and spirit becoming the Sons of Great Britain.

We are your most affectionate countrymen.

Signed, by order of the General Committee.

Charles-Town, South Carolina,
April 25th, 1770. *J—— N——, Chairman.*

Saturday last the ship Albany, Capt. Richards, and the snow Hopewell, Capt. Smith, arrived here in 8 weeks from London, and Sunday arrived the snow Jersey, Capt Hurst-house, in 7 weeks from Bristol, in a short passage, and Capt. Russel, from Newry. And we can with pleasure inform our brethren in the neighbouring colonies, that we hear all the vessels from England are returned in ballast, and have not a single article of goods on board, contrary to the non-importation agreement; and indeed very little of any kind, their cargoes consisting of a few grindstones, sail duck and wool cards. The rest of our London ships intended to wait the result of Parliament, and had sanguine expectations that the tea act would be repealed before the close of the Sessions.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

On Monday evening Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, and Capt. Collins and his Lady, arrived here from North Carolina.

On Tuesday the 22d instant, departed this life, Mrs. NEWTON, spouse to Mr. ANDREW NEWTON, merchant in Accomack county, daughter to Mr. Thomas Goldie, of Mains, deceased, keeper of, and writer to his Majesty's signet, in Edinburgh. She was an affectionate wife, and tender mother, and met death with fortitude, though perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven, and is much regretted by all her acquaintances.

Last Friday was executed at the gallows, near this city, John Hamilton, from Frederick, for murder.

ARRIVALS in Potowmack.

Montgomerie, from London, and Wood, from Glasgow. The Virginian, Capt. Buddicome, from Liverpool, in 5 weeks and 3 days passage; and the Swift, Capt. Sanford, from Jamaica.

At a general Meeting of the ASSOCIATORS, *in* Williamsburg, *on* Friday *the* 1*st Day of* June, 1770.

Resolved, THAT a friendly Invitation be given to all Gentlemen Merchants, Traders, and others, to meet the ASSOCIATORS, in *Williamsburg*, on *Friday* the 15th Instant, in order to consult and advise touching an ASSOCIATION, and to accede thereto in such Manner as may best answer the Purposes of the same.

R. STARK, Clerk.

WHEREAS I have undertaken the agency of the estate of *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in trust to the late Hon. *Presley Thornton*, Esq; and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, of *Somerset*, for the benefit of the creditors, and by articles entered into with the Hon. *John Taylor* and *Francis Thornton*, Esquires, executors of Col. *Thornton*, and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, of *Somerset*, surviving trustees of the said *Grymes*, I do hereby give this public notice, that I am entered on the duty of that business and shall attend the public courts in *Williamsburg*, in *April*, *June*, *October*, and *December*, and shall be ready at all times to execute any orders I may receive for pig or bar iron; having the supply of two forges with pigs, I can always execute orders for either sort with punctuality.

And as the above Gentlemen have undertaken to support me in my contracts, the utmost punctuality may be depended on, which I shall expect in return, as the estate cannot admit of giving any indulgence.

ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

WE do hereby certify, that we have entered into articles with *Mr. Anthony Thornton*, jun. to be agent of the estate of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that we have undertaken to make good all his contracts for that estate.

JOHN TAYLOE,
F. THORNTON,
WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Mr. RIND, MAY 31, 1770.

IN your paper of *May* the 17th, appears a paper signed *Susanna Langborn*, the design of which, under colour of advertising a chariot for sale, is to abuse me, who am the acting executor referred to. My ill state of health, and a flattering hope that my reputation is too well established to be taken away by any suggestions of that unhappy woman, would have induced me not to take notice of her publication, but that many of your readers here and beyond sea, unacquainted with her and me, might have received from thence impressions to the disadvantage of me and my family; to remove such, I must desire you to publish in your next paper the inclosed deposition and certificates, and will only add that there was no ready money of the testator in his house when he died, at least that ever came to my possession or knowledge; that his money in *England*, amounting to 1718*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* sterling, came to the hands of Mr. *John Smith* (Mrs. *Langborn*'s brother, and one of the executors) who having since conveyed to Mr *Cowne* and myself sundry lands and slaves for securing the repayment, we have sold part thereof, to the amount of 2076*l.* currency; payable in *April* next, to which time Mr. *Smith* agrees to pay interest from the day he received the money.

That a partnership commenced between the testator and me in the year 1764, when he put into the stock between 4 and 500*l.* sterling, and I advanced between 8 and 900*l.* sterling, notwithstanding which we were to share the profits equally; his stock, and moiety of the profits will be mostly due to his estate, when the debts are collected, till which the Accounts cannot be finally adjusted, but no inconvenience to the estate arises from thence, as I agreed with my co-executors to pay interest for whatever should appear to be due on that account. Submitting my reputation to the judgment of your candid readers,

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
PHILIP WHITEHEAD CLAIBORNE.

SAMUEL TOMPKINS being sworn, deposeth and saith, that Captain *Langborn* dying in the month of *March*, 1766, Mr. *Claiborne* some time in that summer engaged the deponent to undertake the management of the estate as an overseer, which he entered upon about the usual time the fall following (one of the plantations being that where Captain *Langborn* died, and where the widow and children have ever since lived) and hath ever since continued therein. That he was directed by Mr. *Cowne* to follow the orders of Mr. *Claiborne*, and to apply to him for instructions and necessaries, which he has always done, and Mr. *Claiborne* in giving orders, supplying necessaries, and every other thing relating to the said estate, appears to the deponent to have acted with none other view than the interest of the family, which he always appeared to have much at heart. That he annually delivered an account of all the crops to Mr. *Claiborne*, who truly entered the same, with the disposition thereof, in a book, which he has now, and often before, seen. That so much corn and wheat as was thought necessary, was laid in for the use of the whole family and estate, as well Mrs. *Langborn*'s house servants and chariot horses, as the other slaves and stocks, and the residue was disposed of, as entered in Mr. *Claiborne*'s books. That there were plenty of stocks of all kinds, out of which Mrs. *Langborn* had her provisions, as she ordered, without restraint. That Mrs. *Langborn* appeared to be pleased with Mr. *Claiborne*'s conduct, and to be in great friendship with him, until some time in the year 1768, when, as she told the deponent, Mr. *Claiborne* had informed her, she had been advised she was not intitled to her jointure and dower, since which she has found fault with his actions in general, relative to the estate. That the children have always appeared well cloathed, and he has often been told by Mr. *Claiborne*, if they wanted any thing, to desire Mrs. *Langborn* to make a memorandum of it, and they should be furnished, and he also desired her to make an invoice of necessaries for them, to be sent for from *England*. That since the difference, as well as before, Mr. *Claiborne* has ordered him to avoid, as much as he could, giving Mrs. *Langborn* uneasiness, and to oblige her, as far as he could, consistent with justice to the estate; not to hinder her killing any stock for her provisions, as formerly, but to keep an account of what she killed, that were not in her jointure, that, if she should be adjudged not intitled to dower, she might account for them, and the deponent was also directed to deliver her a due share, for her jointure slaves, of the crops of corn, which she refused, saying she was intitled to all, or at least to a third, besides her jointure, and if she could not have that, she would have none. That the slaves were usually well cloathed, and provided with necessaries, and he heard little complaint about that, until the last winter. That early in the fall, before Mr. *Claiborne* directed the deponent to come to his store for the cotton, for the Negroes cloaths, before the best should be taken away, but said his brown linen and rolls were not so good as he chose the Negroes should have, and therefore he gave an order for those linens to be got from Mr. *Barraud*'s store, which the deponent got accordingly, and carried to Mrs. *Langborn*'s, in good time to be made up, but she declared she would not concern herself in that or any thing else, while Mr. *Claiborne* had any thing to do with the estate; of which the deponent informed Mr. *Claiborne*, who directed him to endeavour to get it made up as soon as he could, and that and the cotton received from Mr. *Claiborne*'s store (which was very good) were at length made up, but on account of the disputes, it was not done so soon as it should have been, and some of the slaves suffered, but none died for want of cloathing, as the only one who died since the winter began, was a man, who did not appear to suffer for want of cloaths. That of the eleven slaves who have died in the said estate, only two were grown, the said man and another; four others were children under a month old, and the rest from two to seven years old, and none of them for want of care or necessaries, as far as he believes. That the household goods were all (as far as he knows or believes) left in the house, and have been used by Mrs. *Langborn* ever since. That the house is much out of repair, and he has often heard Mr. *Claiborne* express his desire to have it repaired, according to Mr. *Langborn*'s will, but Mrs. *Langborn* has opposed the same, declaring she would not live in it, if it was repaired, nor should her son, when of age, if she could prevent it, and when Mr. *Claiborne* ordered the deponent to employ a bricklayer to mend one of the chimnies, she declared she would not have victuals dressed for such workman, if he came.

Williamsburg, May 27, 1770.

Sworn to before me, PEYTON RANDOLPH.

To Mr. PHILIP WHITEHEAD CLAIBORNE,

SIR,

I WAS as much surprized at seeing sister *Langborn*'s preposterous advertisement, as you could be, no did I think her indiscreet resentment (which I have always condemned) would have prompted her to behave so ridiculously and maliciously, especially as I have always told her to call on the executors in a legal way, if she thought we abused our trust, or abridged her of her right, either in part or the whole of her demand in Capt. *Langborn*'s estate; and to fully satisfy her that I have been sincere in whatever I have said to her about it, did, last month, set down, and before her face, write in her name for her to Mr. *Mason*, to bring a proper suit in the General Court against us all who are executors, not only to ascertain her right in the real estate, but to compel us to a settlement of the whole payments and receipts, and determine finally; that then, whatever was her right, besides her jointure, it might be assigned her, and thereby end our disputes, which otherwise will subsist, I fear, during her life; for I am very sorry she will not think we are doing her justice, though I have often assured her that I do not know she hath cause to blame you in any part of the transactions, but the delay of the close of the partnership between you and Capt. *Langborn*; and am glad you took up the 500*l.* bond, which was the chief handle she was right in. As to the many particulars you enumerate in your letter, I think them, or any such, needless for the public eye, and need only say that the accounts you sent me home, to last spring, 1769, had all their proper vouchers, and then you was considerably in advance for the estate, and had paid a great deal of money, I think above 100*l.* for her, and was always ready to afford the estate and children whatever was proper, and also deliver her what was her due, and this I shall always be ready to give under my hand, as I now do; for I have ever found you, in every letter to me, pressing the education and care of the children, and promoting every just method to pay off Captain Langborn's debts, though his widow won't allow he owed aught. It is needless for me to tell you how much I and all her relations blame her for her rash expressions, and imprudent conduct to you, who are at so much trouble to do the estate's business; and I shall at any time say, that you are a true friend to Capt. Langborn's children; and as far as I can discover, have done them justice; and this is the real opinion of your affectionate humble servant,

WILLIAM COWNE.

P. S. The chariot she gave her brother *Smith* express orders to buy in London.

IN justice to Mr. *Philip W. Claiborne*, I do hereby certify, that I was at his house the 23th of *April* last, a few days before he set out with his family to *Williamsburg*, when Mrs. *E. Johnson* (who lives partly with Mrs. *Langborn*, and is the person, I presume, who she says went with a just account and was not admitted) came with an account for laying two Negro women belonging to Capt. *Langborn*'s estate, and two or three belonging to Mrs. *Langborn*; she also brought an account of Mrs. *Langborn*'s against her husband's estate, for the hire of one of her Negroes, who assisted mending the mill dam; so far from Mrs. *Johnson* not being suffered to see Mr. *Claiborne*, that he (tho' indisposed, and insulted by a long

scurrilous letter which she brought from Mrs. *Langborn*) sent for her into his room, and paid her for the estate's negroes, but refused to pay for Mrs. *Langborn*'s, though sent Mrs. *Langborn* 36*l.* 3*d.* for the hire of her Negro.

I do further certify, that I have often heard Mr. *Phillip Claiborne*, who is an executor with Mr. *Claiborne*, speak highly in favour of his conduct, and as often condemn Mrs. Langborn. I have also seen several of Mr. *Claiborne*'s letters to Mr. *Lewis*, concerning the education of the children, particularly concerning Miss *Molly*'s writing and cyphering, wherein he desired Mr. *Lewis* to consult with Mrs. *Langborn* on that head, and have something done, for that he was apprehensive that any plan that he (Mr. *Claiborne*) might recommend, would be by her thought a bad one. When Mr. *Claiborne* lay dangerously ill in 1768, I heard Mrs. Langborn acknowledge that he was her best friend, and that she should meet with an irreparable loss in him, if he did not recover, but since her right to both jointure and dower has been questioned, I have heard her express herself quite the reverse. Certified under my hand, *May* 26, 1770. WILLIAM AYLETT.

KING WILLIAM county, *May* 26, 1770.

WE, the Inspectors, at *Pipingtree* warehouse, do hereby certify that we believe all the tobacco made on Capt. *Langborn*'s estate, since his decease, has been brought to our inspection. Mr. *Claiborne* gave us orders not to deliver any of the notes to Mrs. *Langborn*, without the executors order; but as to his threatening to turn us out of our places, Mrs. *Langborn* is entirely mistaken; he never said or gave us the least reason to think he would attempt it. Given under our hands, the date aforesaid. ROBERT KING,

Test. Vincent Terry. PHILIP MALLORY.

I HAVE examined and compared with the vouchers, viz. *Philip Whitehead Claiborne*'s account of his administration of the estate of Mr. *Langborn*, and find the same to be fairly and justly stated, and that there is due to him on that account the sum of 634*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* and from Mrs. *Langborn* on her private account the sum of 1041*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* mostly for cash lent, and paid for her.

I was one that advised Mr. *Claiborne* she was not intitled to her jointure and dower, and have been consulted by him often in matters relating to that estate and other trusts, in which he always appeared to me to act with fidelity and uncommon diligence; and in every action of his life that hath come to my knowledge, deserves the character of a man of honour and honesty.

May 30, 1770. EDMUND PENDLETON.

BEING called upon by Mr. *Philip W. Claiborne*, to inform the public what I know concerning the disputes that have arisen between Mrs. *Langborn* and himself; and of his conduct as an executor to that Lady's deceased husband, I am to declare, that some time in *October* or *November* last, at the request of Mr. *Claiborne*, I went with him to see Mrs. *Langborn*, when he, in a calm and friendly manner, told her, that he waited on her to try if they could agree upon some amicable and speedy way of settling the dispute between her and her children, respecting the division of Capt. Langborn's estate; and to know from her what it was in his conduct or behaviour that had given her offence, assuring her, at the same time, that he came with a friendly intent, and desired that she would freely enumerate every particular wherein she thought he had been wrong: Upon which she mentioned most of the articles that she has charged him with in her late advertisement; to each of which he then gave such answer as convinced me, and I thought seemed, to a great measure, to satisfy the Lady of the rectitude of his conduct, and the uprightness of his intentions. I have been several times called upon as an arbitrator where Capt. Langborn's estate was concerned, and in many other instances have been witness to Mr. *Claiborne*'s conduct as an executor, and, upon the whole, must do him the justice to say, that I verily believe he has executed that trust faithfully.

GEORGE WEBB.

THE character of Mr. *Philip Whitehead Claiborne* having been lately impeached by Mrs. Langborn, and his conduct as an executor to her deceased husband, much abused and condemned; that Gentleman has demanded of me, as a near neighbour to Mrs. Langborn and the estate, to declare, in this public manner, what I knew relative to his management of the said estate. In justice therefore to Mr. *Claiborne*, I must say that I have often transacted business with him, as an executor, and in every instance he appeared to act with as strict a regard to the interest of the estate as if he had been the real proprietor. The manager, *Samuel Tompkins*, has lived on the estate several years, and has always appeared to me to be an honest, industrious, upright man.

CARTER BRAXTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 30, 1770.

WHEREAS I gave unto Mr. *William Macon*, of *New Kent* county, about the latter end of *November*, 1767, a bond for SEVENTY POUNDS: This is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, from accepting an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same.

ROBERT BOND.

WESTMORELAND, *May* 0, 1770.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Tuesday *the 26th of* June, *it being court day*,

MY tract of land, containing 110 acres (more or less) a good dwelling house, and a store house and other convenient houses; also another small tract of about 18 or 20 acres, within half a mile of the first mentioned tract, joining the court house of the said county. Credit will be given the purchaser till *April* next, bond and good security being given to

RICHARD NEALE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public, that he now keeps ORDINARY in *Hanover* town. Those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on good entertainment for themselves, pasturage for horses, and that no trouble shall be spared on his part to accommodate them so as to give satisfaction. WILLIAM CLARKE.

ALL persons indebted to me are desired to come and settle their accounts; and all persons that have any demands against me, are desired to bring in their accounts by the last day of *July* at furthest, as I intend to have all my affairs settled by that time.

PAULING ANDERSON.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 5th day of May, 1770.

The Hon. John Tayloe, Esq; *plaintiff*, *against* William Alexander, & Sons, *merchants, in* Edinburgh, *and* Andrew Grant, *merchant, defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *William Alexander*, and Sons, being beyond sea, and not having entered their appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said *Alexander*, and Sons, in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the further order or decree of this court, concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the said plaintiff, upon his giving security to the clerk of this court, for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as this court shall hereafter adjudge. And it it is further ordered, that the said defendants, *William Alexander*, and Sons, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the said plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of St. *Paul*, in the county of *Stafford*, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

May 31, 1770.

WHEREAS a mistake happened in my lottery on the 28th ult. by the clerks omitting in the course of the drawing to enter two numbers in the books for that purpose provided, by which means there remained at the conclusion two blanks in the box allotted for the prizes, and blanks and no number in the other box to answer them, I have consulted several Gentlemen of the law on this occasion, who have given it as their opinion, in writing (which I am ready and desirous to shew to every adventurer) that as the managers have it in their power from the files to ascertain exactly where the first mistake happened, from that place the said lottery should in justice be redrawn: I therefore give notice that on *Thursday* the 14th of next month the managers will meet at *Dinwiddie* court-house for that purpose.

HERBERT HAYNES.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about a month ago, a Mulatto fellow named PETER, about 22 years of age, has a bushy head of black hair, a small cross on one of his cheeks, one of his fore teeth broke at one corner, leather breeches, and a dark coloured coat and waistcoat bound; he was taken up at *Williamsburg*, and put into the public gaol, and in bringing home got away between Capt. *Howell Briggs*'s and *Freeman*'s bridge.

He has broke open a cellar at *Petersburg*, and stole near 50l. value; he is a sensible fellow, and I imagine will try to get out of the country for fear of a trial. FIVE POUNDS reward, if taken out of the country, and 20s. if taken in the colony.

HALCOTT PRIDE.

RUN away from the subscriber, the first day of *November* last, (under pretence of suing for his freedom) a likely young fellow, named *Bob*, of a yellow complexion, slim made, near six feet high, has a remarkable down look, is a very good blacksmith, and, as supposed, is harboured by some white man of that trade. Whoever will bring the said fellow to my house in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court-house, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN HARDAWAY.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Chesterfield* county, two Negro men; one of them named BEN, a low squat fellow, who seems to be between 40 & 50 years of age, with a grey beard; the other named HARRY, a tall slim black fellow; they both say they belong to *William Smith*, but can give no account where they came from, or how long they have been out. Neither of them can speak but very few words in *English* so as to be understood. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch them away.

JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *King William* county, a brindled steer, marked with a crop, slit and underkeel in the right ear, and a slit and overkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 1*l.* 15*s.* WILLIAM ALVEY.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst* county, a grey mare, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near buttock W; she is about 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a hanging mane and switch tail Posted, and appraised to 8*l.* JAMES LONDON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a black horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces and trots, shod before, appears to have been worked, by the hair being rubbed off his sides, has some white hair on his back, as also a little mixed in his forehead, branded, as far as I can distinguish for the length of his hair, R, upon the near shoulder, and his mane hangs on both sides. Posted, and appraised to 10*l.* SAMUEL SHERWIN.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near *Woodson*'s ford, a small bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, docked, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock I, but very dull. Posted, and appraised to 5*l.*

ELIAS WILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline* county, a grey mare about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 3 years old, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 5*l.* WILLIAM WYAT.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Muddy Creek*, a small dark bay horse, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has no brand to be seen, has a hanging mane and switch tail, has some saddle spots on his back, a small star in his forehead, is shod before, and paces loose; he is about 5 or 6 years old. Posted, and appraised to 2*l.* 10*s.*

EDWARD WALTON.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *Namozeen* creek, at *John Ravenscroft*'s plantation, nine sheep, all white, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a nick under and over in the left. Posted, and appraised to 3*l.* 3*s.* JOHN OGLETREE.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *George's Branch*, a dark brown cow, with some white, marked with a swallow fork and a half moon over the right ear, and a half moon under the left. SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court house, a light grey horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 10 years old, with a thick mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock A. Posted, and appraised to 2*l.* Also a bay horse, about 12 years old, and a long switch tail and short mane, branded on the near buttock X. Posted, and appraised to 2*l.* 10*s.* JOHN GIBBS.

FOR SALE,

A VESSEL, now lying at the subscriber's yard, near *Norfolk*, about 100 tons burthen, double decked, and will soon be finished. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, the other to be paid on demand.

DAVID PORTER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT DALGLEISH, whose accounts remain open, are desired to come and have them settled in the first week of *June* next. I will attend at *Gloucester* court-house while the court sits, and the rest of the week at the plantation. Those who intend to pay in tobacco, and can have the notes ready by that time, are desired to bring them.

JOHN DALGLEISH, Administrator.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, at* NORFOLK, *on* Saturday *the 2d day of* June, *for ready money, or bills of exchange, for the benefit of the underwriters*,

SUNDRY materials saved from the wreck of the ship *Gorrell, Henry Funk*, master, from *Liverpool*, lost near Cape *Charles*, consisting of ANCHORS, CABLES, SAILS, RIGGING, &c.

JOSEPH CALVERT, V. M.

ELIZABETH CITY, *sc.*

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia.

WHEREAS *James Wallace Bailey*, under sheriff of the county of *Elizabeth City*, this day made oath before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, that *Henry Allen*, sen. late of the said county, was a prisoner in his custody in the gaol of the said county, charged in execution at the suit of *John Brodie*, for the sum of 29*l.* 6*s.* and a halfpenny, and that the said *Henry Allen* is escaped out of the gaol aforesaid, and going at large: Therefore, in his Majesty's name, I command you, and every of you in your respective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to seize and retake the said *Henry Allen*, and him to convey to the prison where debtors are usually kept, in the county where he shall be retaken, and him deliver to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant

And I charge and command you the sheriff or keeper of the said gaol to receive into your gaol and custody the body of the said *Henry Allen*, and him there safely to keep, until he shall have made full satisfaction to the said *John Brodie*, for his debt aforesaid, or until he shall be discharged by due course of law, pursuant to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of May, 1770. GABRIEL CAY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Frederick*, about the 15th of *April*, a servant man named WILLIAM JACKSON, about 27 years old, and has a scar on the left side of his lip, had on a fearnought short coat, a green everlasting waistcoat without sleeves, buckskin breeches and blue ribbed stockings. He stole 1 shirt, 3 handkerchiefs, a pair of stockings, a pair of silver sleeve buttons, a pinchbeck ring, two dressed sheep skins, &c. Whoever takes him up, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham* county, on *James* river, last *March*, a bright bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, she is branded on the near shoulder A, not docked, and paces naturally. Posted and appraised to 2*l.* 15*s.* WILLIAM HUGHES.

WHEREAS the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS has given up a ſchedule of his eſtate to Mr. *Hardyman*, and there is an abſolute neceſſity I ſhould be informed of every demand againſt me on his account, this is to give notice that I ſhall expect all perſons concerned will make known their ſeveral claims accordingly, at or before the next court of Oyer, as I ſhall look upon myſelf to be accountable to no one hereafter, who diſregards this advertiſement.

WILLIAM BYRD.

DINWIDDIE, *May* 21, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber hath for SALE, a quantity of *German* OSNABRUGS of different prices, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance, for caſh or good bills of exchange.

3. BOLLING STARK.

ELIZABETH CITY County, *May* 18, 1770.

WHEREAS Dr. *John Brodie*, of *Elizabeth City*, on the 28th day of *April*, 1769, obtained a judgment in the ſaid county court againſt me for eighteen pounds four ſhillings, in part of which, I paid his order, the next day, to Mr. *Roe Cowper* for ten pounds ten ſhillings; and on the 4th day of *September*, I paid him two doubloons, which overpaid the judgment, and alſo paid his order for part of the coſts, yet through bad principles, he has lately ordered an execution againſt me for the whole debt and coſt, without giving me any credit, and ordered the ſheriff not to diſcharge me without I paid him ſixteen pounds three ſhillings more, and the balance of the coſts, which I refuſed to do, and was committed to gaol: After ſtaying there part of a day and night, I took the priſon bounds, which I broke, knowing I had orders from under his hand, and other proof ſufficient to ſhew how I had paid him, all but the balance of the coſt. Now whether this was done through ill-nature or knaviſhneſs, in order to be doubly paid, I muſt refer to the readers; not but what I could have paid him again, but am afraid his circumſtances will not be able to repay it to me.

HENRY ALLEN.

May 15, 1770.

THIS day made his eſcape out of the gaol of *Frederick* county, *Virginia*, by breaking his irons, and getting over the walls of the ſaid ſaid priſon, one JOHN LAFEVRE, who was committed to the ſaid gaol for robbing *Joſeph Mitchell* on the highway. He is a perſon of a ſandy complexion, dark brown hair, born in the *Jerſeys*, is about ſix feet and an inch high; his cloathing is a ſurtout bearſkin coat, of a light colour, a claret coloured jacket and breeches, thread ſtockings, light coloured leggings, turned pumps, a coarſe home made ſhirt, and a caſtor hat, bound round the edges with black worſted binding. He lately broke out of Carliſle gaol in *Pennſylvania*, where he was committed for horſe-ſtealing, and where there is TEN POUNDS reward for the taking him up. Any perſon or perſons that will apprehend and take up the ſaid *John Lafevre*, ſo that he may be brought back to the ſaid gaol of *Frederick*, or confine him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS, paid by JOHN LYNE, Gaoler

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber about the middle of *May* 1768, a young *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ESSEX; he is a great rogue, and had a great variety of cloathes with him, is about 21 years old, middle ſized, very ſtraight, talks faſt, has large eyes, thick lips, and has ſeveral times had a ſwelling under his throat, which has frequently broke, the ſcars of which are plainly to be ſeen. He lurked about the falls of *James* river for ſeveral weeks, in company with two of Mr. *Newman*'s Negroes; and I miſtruſt that he has, or will attempt, to get out of the colony, perhaps under the colour of being a freeman, as he is an arch ſenſible fellow. Whoever delivers him to me, in *Buckingham* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; and if he has been carried out of the colony by any maſter of a veſſel 15*l*. will be paid, on proper proof being made, ſo as the offender may be come at. 6 ANTHONY WINSTON.

To be SOLD *for ready money, at* Auguſta *court-houſe, on the third* Tueſday *in* June *next, being court day,*

ABOUT FIFTEEN CHOICE [illegible] and Mulatto Servants to 31 years of age, which will be properly diſtinguiſhed, and ſatisfaction given to the purchaſers as to the title.

I have alſo for SALE, a tract of LAND, containing 400 acres, lying on the north ſide of *Mattapony* river, in *Caroline* county, which has on it a plantation, ſeveral houſes, other improvements, and ſome valuable low grounds.

Alſo a tract of 400 acres of land, lying about a mile from the ſaid river, on the ſouth ſide, with a plantation and houſes thereon.

Alſo a tract of 800 acres, lying on *Contrary Run*, in *Louiſa* county, on which are two plantations, with houſes and orchards, in good order for cropping. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the ſaid lands, may be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near *Burk*'s Bridge, in *Caroline* county. 3 JOHN SUTTON.

THE commiſſioners appointed to take the accounts of tobacco damaged in *Crutchfields* ware-houſe in the county of *Hanover*, will meet for that purpoſe on *Friday* the 15th day of *June* next.

At a court continued and held for the county of Fairfax, *the 21ſt of* November, 1769,

Robert Wilſon, complainant, againſt William Gardiner, defendant. } In Chancery.

THE complainant in his bill of complaint ſets forth, that the defendant on the 21ſt of *May*, in the year 1765, was indebted to him in the ſum of 87*l*. *Virginia* money, and for the payment thereof, on the ſame day, by a deed of bargain and ſale, mortgaged unto the complainant in fee, 229 acres of land, ſituated in the county of *Fairfax*, by which deed of mortgage the defendant covenanted for himſelf, his heirs and aſſigns, with the complainant, that he the ſaid defendant, his heirs, &c. would well and truly pay unto the complainant the juſt and full ſum of 87*l*. *Virginia* money, on or before the firſt day of *September*, in the year 1766, with lawful intereſt thereon from the 20th day of *Auguſt* next enſuing the date thereof; and alſo that the complainant might, from time to time, after default ſhould be made in performance of the proviſo or condition, therein contained, enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the mortgaged premiſes. And the complainant, by his ſaid bill of complaint, prayed that the defendant might, by a decree of this court, be decreed to pay and ſatisfy to the complainant the ſaid ſum of 87*l*. with the intereſt then due, and to grow due, by a ſhort day to be appointed by the court, with coſts; and in caſe of failure, to be forecloſed and barred of and from all equity of redemption or claim in the mortgaged premiſes, and that the ſame might be ſold by a decree of this court, and the complainant be ſatisfied and paid the aforeſaid ſum of 87*l*. with intereſt and coſts, as aforeſaid. And the ſaid defendant having failed to put in his anſwer to the ſaid bill of complaint according to the rules and practice of this court, by ſtanding out, in contempt of the proceſs of the ſame, it is decreed and ordered by this court that the ſaid defendant do pay unto the complainant the aforeſaid ſum of 87*l*. with intereſt and coſts, as aforeſaid, on or before th firſt day of *March* next enſuing; and in caſe of failure, that the mortgaged land and premiſes be ſold by the Sheriff, at public ſale, for ready money, on the ſecond *Monday* in *May* next; and out of the money ariſing from the ſale, to pay and ſatisfy the complainant's demand aforeſaid; and that the ſale thereof be advertiſed three times in the *Virginia* Gazette by the Sheriff.

P. WAGENER.

ALL perſons who are deſirous to become purchaſers are to take notice, that the ſale will be in the town of *Alexandria*, on the 3d *Monday* in *June*, being *Fairfax* court day.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD *at* Weſt Point, *by the truſtees of Col.* Thomas Moore, *on* Monday *the 11th day of* June,

ALL that Gentleman's ESTATE, conſiſting of twenty-ſix valuable SLAVES, eight of which are to be ſold for the ſaid *Thomas Moore*'s life, as they are entailed, among which is a valuable carpenter and a ſhoemaker. Alſo a tract of LAND for the ſaid *Moore*'s life, on *Mattapony* river, containing 1000 acres, including 200 and odd acres of marſh, which is firm and exceedingly good for ſtock; ſeveral horſes, a large ſtock of cattle, ſheep and hogs, a chariot and harneſs, two ſingle chairs, plate, houſhold and kitchen furniture, a nine hhd. flat, and a ſeine, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale is to be conducted by Mr. *John Hawkins*, who is authorized to take bonds and collect the money. Three hundred pounds ready money is to be raiſed at the day of ſale, out of the ſlaves. Twelve months credit will be allowed for the reſidue of the eſtate, but if not paid when it becomes due, intereſt is to be paid from the day of ſale.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Dinwiddie* county, on the 17th inſtant (*May*) a ſhort black Negro man, appears to be middle aged, he ſpeaks tolerably well of an outlandiſh Negro, and appears very ſenſible, his name, he ſays, is JEMMY, but cannot be prevailed on to tell his maſter's name. The owner may, on proving his property, and paying charges, have him of 2‡ LEWIS LANIER, Gaoler.

N. B. His cloathing when committed was an old oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old cotton waiſtcoat, old ſhoes, without ſtockings, and an old felt hat.

THE ſubſcribers have lately erected at *Norfolk* a new ROPERY, for carrying on which buſineſs they have furniſhed themſelves with workmen from ſome of the beſt rope-walks in *England*, and doubt not furniſhing ſuch Gentlemen as may apply to them, with CORDAGE, not inferior to any imported, and at as reaſonable rates. Any orders will be exactly complied with, and caſh given for good hemp.

A PERSON is wanted that can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, to undertake the management of a ſhip-chandler's ſhop, and the ropery.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen. SON, & Company.

Juſt arrived from AFRICA,

THE ſnow INDUSTRY, MUNGO WRIGHT maſter, with a CARGO of two hundred choice healthy

ANGOLA SLAVES;

the ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred* on *Friday* the 1ſt of *June*, and continue till all are ſold.

BURNLEY & BRAIKENRIDG

To be SOLD *at public auction, purſuant to the teſtament of the Hon.* Benjamin Taſker, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Tueſday *the* 3*d day of* July *next, if fair, if not next fair day,*

ONE undivided fifth part of the eſtate called the *Baltimore* iron works, near *Baltimore* town, in the province of *Maryland*, conſiſting of a furnace, three forges, ſundry tracts of land, many ſervants, ſlaves, horſes, cattle, and other ſtock belonging thereto. This is part of an eſtate, which is held in common with *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; and other Gentlemen of *Maryland*.

If the purchaſer doth not pay the conſideration for which the eſtate may be ſold, at the time of executing conveyances for the ſame, it is expected that he will give bond, with approved ſecurity, payable in five equal proportions, the firſt payment to be made on the fourth day of *July* 1771, and the other payments on the 4th day of *July* in the four next ſucceeding years, with the legal intereſt of *Maryland* from the date of ſaid bond till paid. One of the truſtees will attend at the furnace on the day of ſale.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers were appointed executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Col. *John Buchanan*, deceaſed, and are deſirous that all his affairs ſhould be ſettled and adjuſted as ſoon as they conveniently could, we do hereby give notice to all perſons whatever, both creditors and debtors, that have any claim or demand againſt the ſaid eſtate to make it known by the *Auguſt Botetourt* court, and thoſe that are indebted to make payment by that time, that we may then be judges whether there will be ſufficient to pay all, or what part of the debts of the deceaſed.

ANDREW LEWIS,
WILLIAM PRESTON,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

I HEREBY give notice to all thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore lately kept at Major *John Boſwell*'s, in *Hanover* county, to ſettle their reſpective accounts with Mr. *William Donald*, who will give conſtant attendance for this purpoſe, at the above mentioned place, till the firſt of *September* next. As great indulgence has been granted to many of the cuſtomers, it may reaſonably be expected they, in return, will immediately give bond for the balances now remaining due; that, being properly aſcertained, they may be collected with leſs expence and trouble than if the accounts ſtood open. Thoſe who refuſe to comply with this reaſonable requeſt, may depend on their accounts being put into a lawyer's hands, without further delay or reſpect of perſons.

JOHN JOHNSON.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſſford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100*l*. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Hobbs Hole*, on the 5th inſt. (*March*) a Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, aged about 27 years, of a yelloviſh black, pretty ſenſible; he generally wore a green waiſtcoat and breeches, with horn buttons on them. It is very probable he is harboured at or about *Todd*'s *Bridge* in *King* and *Queen* county, as he was born and lived there ſeveral years. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at *Hobbs Hole* in *Eſſex* county, ſhall receive fifty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN CORRIE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned employing or carrying ſaid ſlave out of the colony.

WESTOVER, *March* 26, 1770.

RUN away from *Weſtover* on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man of the middle ſize, named EDOM, by trade a bricklayer, and is about 25 years old. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will go into *King William* county. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river. W. BYRD.

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